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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR FURTHER MILITARY TRAINING OF ARMY CADRES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Military Training For Cadres"]

[Text] Raising the military standard of cadres is both a regular basic task and an urgent need in the present stage of army building. Only if their military standard and abilities are continuously improved through training can cadres meet the requirements of the situation and the combat mission and simultaneously catch up with the rapid development of modern military science and art.

Along with concentrated training at regular schools, the organization of short-term military training courses to improve the military standard of in-service cadres plays a very important role. Many new technical and tactical problems involved in the fight to defend the homeland are continuing to develop. Every year, substantial lessons and rich experiences are drawn from combat and training activities. New changes have occurred to the structure, weaponry and technical equipment of the army. All that compels our army cadres--no matter whether they came from regular schools or are in command of units and their missions--to attend supplementary military training courses each year to heighten their own standard. These training courses must be organized according to regulations on the function and responsibilities of each level, to the directives, plans and guidelines of the General Staff and to the building and training requirements of each branch of service, arm, military region and corps.

The objective of the training courses to be opened is to make the contingent of cadres deeply, uniformly and thoroughly understand the substance of new developments and the problems requiring further clarification in accordance with the military concept of the party and with combat requirements so that these cadres may in turn train the lower echelons in their respective units. On the other hand, these training courses will be opened to improve and unify the method of training cadres of various echelons and to put it into the right, regular track.

The quality of teaching and learning in the military training courses will directly affect the training and combat quality of units as well as their ability to fulfill training and combat plans. Since the contingent of cadres expends every year, it is all the more necessary to open military training courses for cadres and to heighten the teaching and learning quality.

Since the beginning of the 1981 training year, all units have opened or are opening military training courses for cadres at different levels and from various branches. Many training courses have tried to achieve good results but others have obtained poor ones because of the lack of a strict organization and guidance, because adequate preparations have not been made and because the substance of teaching has been superficial instead of going deeply into urgent key topics. Despite the short time limit, some courses have a bent toward theories and have neglected to put lessons into practice and to strictly implement regular training systems.

To further heighten the quality of the military training courses, commanders and organs at all levels must spend more of their intellect and exert greater efforts to intensify guidance, to draw up plans and to determine realistic training subjects and must, at the same time, take care to satisfactorily solve problems relating to various tasks so as to obtain great results from training. When a training course is opened for a given level or branch, the commander of such level or branch must provide direct and continuous guidance and must simultaneously and personally assume the teaching of the most important subject matters and lessons. Commanders must also bring the role and abilities of deputy commanders and cadres from various organs into play in carrying out training and must regularly and closely follow and inspect the courses to make sure that they conform to the goals, requirements and contents set forth in the training plan. Only by doing so can they provide a timely and correct guidance for teaching and learning in the training courses and rapidly solve problems relating to the tasks involved in training and to its essential requirements. All training and activity systems must be strictly applied in the cadres' military training courses. With regard to the cadres who attend the courses, it is absolutely necessary to control them and to examine and accurately assess the result of their efforts in order to promote the study process and ensure its high effectiveness. While studying in the training courses, cadres must be allowed the maximum time to put lessons into practice and to improve their command abilities in accordance with the positions to which they had been assigned.

Only if all the abovementioned measures are taken will the training courses achieve a high quality and really raise the military standard and abilities of cadres to enable them to subsequently return to their units to properly command, train and manage their troops.

9332

CSO: 4209/300

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI RADIO ON REGIMENTAL COMMANDER IN KAMPUCHEA

BK270442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 24 May 81

[Summary] "Each time he left for a combat mission on a jeep, Regiment Commander (Ngo Duc Tan) took the front seat with his M-30, a U.S.-made heavy machinegun, right beside him."

As commander of a regiment of volunteers, his duty was to coordinate with the Kampuchean border defense force in protecting civilians along the border from harassment by remnants of the enemy troops sneaking back from Thai soil.

"Having joined the army in the days of the concerted uprising movement in the south, (Ngo Duc Tan) rose through the ranks from deputy squad leader to become a provincial unit deputy commander and then a regiment commander. He was wounded in action 15 times before being assigned to Preah Vihear."

During the campaign on the southwestern front [in Vietnam], (Ngo Duc Tan) and his unit--the Tra Thuc regiment--passed through most parts of northeastern Kampuchea.

"Last year, in a joint combat operation with the Kampuchean border defense force, his unit captured 250 enemy troops and seized 250 rifles and a large quantity of explosives. These enemies had sneaked back from Thai soil to harass the people on the Kampuchean border."

CSO: 4209/304

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI MILITARY, PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES PROTECT RAILWAYS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Recently, many military units in conjunction with the railway public security forces have intensified the implementation of a National Defense-Interior interministerial directive and of communiques No 01 and 02 of the Ministry of Interior, set up 40 joint control teams and--together with the cadres and manual and office workers of the railway sector--carried out day and night patrol and inspection on trains and railway lines and at railway stations, harbors, opencast fields and places where the state property and goods are stored. With a high determination to overcome difficulties and endure hardships in fulfilling their duties, the joint control teams have struggled valiantly and effectively against political and criminal offenders and have wholeheartedly helped the train passengers and ensured their safety. The closely coordinated activities of the public security and military forces responsible for maintaining railway security have contributed to the arrest of thieves, swindlers and phony army men and public security agents, to checking their activities, to safeguarding a large amount of property belonging to the state and people and to cutting down cases of lawbreaking by 40 percent.

The 3d and 4th battalions (unit 144), the 113th sapper battalion, the 47th regiment of the Capital Military Region, the Military Control Bureau of the Ordinance Department, the Protective Police Bureau of the Railway Public Security Service, and the Hanoi Railway Public Security Station are units which have set a good example of joint activities of public security and military forces, which have registered outstanding achievements and which have, therefore, received complimentary certificates from the Ministry of Interior.

9332

CSO: 4209/293

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH TROOP RECRUITMENT--As of 15 April Phuoc Van, Phu Cat, Phu My, Hoai An and Tay Son districts and Qui Nhon City in Nghia Binh Province had fulfilled or overfulfilled their troop recruitment norms in the first phase of 1981. Hoai An and Tay Son overfulfilled their norms by 13 percent. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81]

DAC LAC TROOP RECRUITMENT--To date Krong Pac, E Sut and Lac districts and Ban Me Thuot City in Dac Lac Province have overfulfilled their troop recruitment norms for the first phase of 1981. Most of the youths recruited in this phase have met the requirements in terms of physical fitness and political background and have finished level-II education or higher. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81]

HA NAM NINH SECURITY--The Han Nam Ninh Province's military command and public security force recently met to review the implementation of the joint directive No 01 of the ministries of defense and interior on the strengthening of the sense of responsibility and solidarity between the People's Army and the public security force to maintain political security, social order and safety and to oppose negative phenomena in the society. The province has established a joint army-public security force command to standardize implementation of the directive at the provincial and district levels. Over the past 8 months, the province's security and safety were improved. Imposters labelling themselves members of the army and public security force to cheat the people were promptly traced and arrested, a number of gangsters and hooligans were caught red-handed and so forth. Total criminal cases have been reduced by 30 percent as compared to previous years. Some 107 units, officers and combatants of the army and public security force have been commended for their outstanding performances in the initial evaluation. [Text] [BK070131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 81]

HAU GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--More than 260,000 youth union members in Hau Giang Province have reached draft age, of which 70,000 have been recruited, representing more than 21 percent of the plan norm for the first phase of 1981. Long Phu district overfulfilled the plan norm by 15 percent, recruiting 1,270 youth into the army. [BK070131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 81]

ARMED FORCES' CIVIC ACTIONS--In these preharvest days the armed forces belonging to the 3d Military Region Command have cut down their rations and spending and donated 150 tons of grain to the people of Ha Nam Minh and 150 tons of grain together with 60,000 dong to the ethnic minorities of Ha Son Binh. [BK140345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 12 May 81]

CSO: 4209/304

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GREETINGS SENT TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

OW211557 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Hanoi, 21 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

The message reads: "Upholding the fine tradition of the Finnish revolutionary movement, your party has joined the Finnish People's Democratic League in a tireless struggle for democratic reforms in Finland and helping that country uphold a foreign policy of peace in line with the Finnish people's aspirations. Today, the Communist Party of Finland is becoming a powerful party, an important factor in the political life of Finland. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam highly value your social achievements and consider them as important contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in northern Europe and elsewhere. We believe that with its tradition of revolutionary struggle and diversified experiences, the Communist Party of Finland will surmount all difficulties and advance toward still greater successes.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party, the working class and other democratic and progressive parties, friends and peoples of Finland for having supported the Vietnamese people's national construction and defense.

"May the solidarity and friendship between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and Finland constantly consolidate and develop. May your congress win fine success."

CSO: 4220/281

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 5 May (VNA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to Vietnam, Ludovico Masetti, paid a courtesy visit to National Assembly Chairman Truong Chinh today. Chairman Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Italian ambassador. [Text] [OW051635 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 5 May 81]

MOZAMBIQUE UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Hanoi, 6 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Mozambican University Institute led by its director Fernando Ganhao, member of the permanent committee of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique visited Vietnam from 29 April to 6 May to promote cooperation between universities of the two countries. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. Tran Dang Khoa, vice-chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly Standing Committee, and Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education, warmly received the delegation. The delegation toured various colleges and other cultural institutions in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. [Text] [OW060831 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 6 May 81]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES ECUADOR PARTY--Hanoi, 22 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to the Central Committee of the Ecuadorian Communist Party, saying: "On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Ecuadorian Communist Party, we warmly welcome its successes in the struggle to defend Ecuador's national independence and sovereignty, and for freedom, democracy and social progress. We wish to affirm our solidarity with the revolution of the Ecuadorian people." [Text] [OW220735 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 22 May 81]

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN CARACAS--Hanoi, 25 May (VNA)--A Vietnamese delegation headed by Le Tham, ambassador to Mexico, attended the conference on economic cooperation among developing countries held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 13 to 19 May. The ambassador told the conference that peace, friendship, non-aggression, non-interference, good neighbourhood and cooperation for mutual benefit made up the foundation of Vietnam's foreign policy, as clearly expressed in the statement of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Ho Chi Minh City in February this year calling for peace, stability and cooperation with other countries in Southeast Asia. Le Tham condemned the Chinese authorities for ignoring Vietnam's reasonable proposals for peace while increasing armed provocations to Vietnam. He called for broader, more effective economic cooperation with Vietnam, and for unity against exploitation by colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and Zionism. [Text] [OW251545 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 25 May 81]

ROMANIAN CP TALK IN HANOI--Hanoi, VNA, 9 May--A talk on the Romanian Communist Party was held here yesterday by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Party Central Committee and the Central School for Propaganda and Training in honour of the 60th anniversary of the Romanian party. Present were Hoang Van Kieu, member of the Party Central Committee; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the Party Commission for External Relations, and Romanian Ambassador Ion Medrea. Tao Van Hao [name as received], director of the Central School for Propaganda and Training spoke of the successes of the Romanian Communist Party in the national democratic revolution and socialist construction. He wished the fraternal Romanian party and people further success in their revolutionary cause. Speaking next, the Romanian ambassador highlighted the role of the communist party toward the Romanian people and wished for constant development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [OW091601 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 9 May 81]

CSO: 4220/276

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST LABOR CELLS--The Party Central Committee Emulation Department together with many localities has recognized in the first phase some 12,303 production and service teams as socialist labor cells for 1980. Meanwhile, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee has decided to award the socialist labor cell title to 1,689 out of 5,500 production and service teams which have taken part in the emulation drive to win this title in 1980. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 4 May 81]

HA SON BINH PARTY BUILDING--The party organization of Ha Son Binh Province is concentrating efforts on consolidating its grassroots-level units and guiding the application of the product-based contract system in agricultural cooperatives. In an effort to develop its strength, the provincial party organization has recently admitted 3,185 new party members and expelled from the party 2,187 persons who were found to be unqualified for membership. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 May 81]

CSO: 4209/304

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES ORGANIZED IN SONG BE PROVINCE

BK231330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] According to VNA, Song Be Province now has 17,000 families--totaling 80,000 people--who have come here from Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and from Ho Chi Minh City to build various new economic zones. These people have been organized into 33 villages and 22 hamlets scattered throughout Binh Long, Ben Cat, Dong Phu, Tan Uyen, Phuoc Long and Loc Ninh Districts. These new economic villages have so far reclaimed 24,000 ha of wasteland, of which, 19,000 ha have been put into production.

With the help of Song Be Province and other nearby provinces, almost all of the families in the economic zones have been able to stabilize their lives and have obtained initial successes in their cultural, educational and public health activities. Twenty-two villages have been able to achieve self-sufficiency in grain. These include Tan Khai and Tan Lap villages of Binh Long District, Tan Loi village of Dong Phu District and Tan Long village of Ben Cat District, which have been self-sufficient in grain for 2 years now.

Along with carrying out production, these new economic villages have built 32,000 residential houses, 55 level I and level II schools, 32 daycare centers, 48 dispensaries, 19 maternities, 23 shopping outlets, more than 12,000 public utility projects, more than 6,000 wells and 6 Uncle Ho fish ponds.

CSO: 4209/304

AGRICULTURE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ON AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 and 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Chieu, Minister of Agriculture: "Product Contracts Within Agriculture"]

[3 Mar 81 p 2]

[Text] The agriculture in the North is a cooperativized agriculture. It can only be developed on the basis of cooperatives that have been strengthened in every respect.

The agricultural production cooperatives in the North were established more than 20 years ago. The agricultural cooperativization movement has made important contributions to developing agricultural production and stabilizing the lives of the people while contributing manpower and materiel to the victorious war of resistance against the United States. Cooperatives have clearly displayed the superior nature of the collective style of production and presented new models of intensive cultivation, multicropping, the development of livestock production, the expansion of the trade sector and the organization of the new life in the countryside, as seen in the Vu Thang, Dinh Cong and many other advanced cooperatives. Generally speaking, however, the cooperative movement has not truly been strengthened in all areas, especially the economic area, consequently, the effort to stimulate the development of agricultural production has been affected.

A situation at cooperatives to which we should give thought is the following: production is developing slowly, the income of cooperatives and cooperative members is low, the number of good and advanced cooperatives is not high (only about 30 percent) and is not increasing while average and weak cooperatives still constitute the majority (70 percent), with slightly less than one-half of these being weak cooperatives.

There are many reasons for this situation. Some involve policies but some also involve organization and management within cooperatives, including the matter of contracts.

Contract work was established at the very start of the cooperativization movement, at which time it consisted of three contracts for production units from cooperatives

(an output contract, a costs contract and a workpoint contract) and a work contract for laborers from their production unit; however, these contracts were not closely guided so that they could be improved to suit the situation at each place and time. The method of contracting also revealed certain shortcomings in that it did not directly link the responsibility of the laborer to the product he produced. Distribution within the cooperative was always changing and did not insure the implementation of the principle of distribution in accordance with labor; therefore, contract work was given light attention and was loosely managed. As a result, for a long time, it did not encourage laborers to participate in production for the cooperative.

Contract work has become a burning contemporary issue in cooperative management. It became an even greater concern on the part of everyone under the following circumstances:

1. The adoption by the party and state of a number of policies that provided incentive for the development of production and the initial establishment of the economic relations between the state and the cooperative stimulated the development of production within cooperatives and demanded that cooperatives establish satisfactory internal relations that insure the correct coordination of the interests of the cooperative, the interests of the production unit and the interests of the laborer, with contracts being an important issue.
2. The task of developing production, especially expanding the winter crop production season and accelerating the production of grain within cooperatives is a pressing requirement. This requirement was raised under the conditions of limited material-technical bases. The greatest potentials that can be developed are our labor and arable land, and in order to develop these large potentials, material incentives in the form of contracts have a direct impact upon the laborer.
3. Due to the demands of production, many cooperatives have been using "product contracts" for groups of laborers and individual laborers and have achieved practical returns in many areas: they have made full use of labor and arable land, stimulated the implementation of technical advances in production, acquired additional labor and fertilizer in order to practice intensive cultivation and raise crop yields, reduced management costs, contributed to the completion of the production plan within the cooperative and, as a result, created good conditions for satisfying the three interests in distribution, the interests of the state, the cooperative and the cooperative member, thereby helping to strengthen the cooperative. Some weak and deficient cooperatives have made strong progress in production and their members are more confident in and close to the cooperative. Due to these practical benefits, the use of "product contracts" was rapidly expanded, beginning with winter crops and expanding to the various types of vegetables, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and livestock production and then to the production of rice; the use of "product contracts" began at a single cooperative that "acted on the sly," developed into a pilot project, spread to various places and became universal practice as a result of policies and resolutions of the provinces and districts.

Therefore, contract work has become a matter of important significance in the present situation in order to stimulate the development of production, help to strengthen

cooperatives and insure the correct relationship among the three interests. The directive on "improving contract work and expanding the use of product contracts to groups of laborers and individual laborers within agricultural production cooperatives" of the Party Secretariat is a very timely policy designed to meet these requirements. Contract work will have a strong impact upon the enthusiasm for work of the mass of cooperative members and become a lever that stimulates production, stimulates the three revolutions in the countryside and bring about a new change within agricultural production.

1. The Product Contract for Groups of Laborers and Individual Laborers Is a Progressive Form of Contract, One Consistent with the Present Conditions of Agricultural Production

A contract is a form of production management that is closely linked to the organization of labor in order to implement the principle of payment in accordance with labor within cooperatives. In other words, it is a form of organization of labor and remuneration within cooperatives that insures that income is earned per manday in accordance with the plan and encourages work by means of material incentives in the form of bonuses (supplementary remuneration) in order to accelerate production.

Of the many forms of contracts, two are of primary importance: the "work contract" and the "product contract." The forms of contracts can change depending upon who receives the contract, upon the level of development of material-technical bases and upon the qualifications of cadres; however, contracts that closely link the responsibility of the worker to the final product are a progressive guideline that is being developed in many countries and applied within many industrial production sectors, capital construction sectors, agricultural sectors and so forth. Product contracts can be used for production units, for groups of laborers and for individual laborers. In the developed countries that have highly developed material-technical bases and use many large machines in agriculture, the "product contract" for individuals has gradually become a collective contract (for groups, teams and units). As regards our country, whose material-technical bases are still underdeveloped and whose tools are still primarily manual tools, the "product contract" is suitable for some jobs. Moreover, the characteristics of agricultural production within cooperatives are consistent with the use of "product contracts" for laborers. These characteristics are: the objects of production are living organisms that are very sensitive to the weather and demand timely action consistent with the physiological requirements of crops and livestock over a long production cycle lasting at least 2 to 3 months; the various jobs performed in the production process overlap one another and quality control is very difficult to achieve; production is urgent by nature, especially at places that are producing three crops per year; production conditions vary very widely from place to place; agricultural labor not only includes primary laborers, but many secondary laborers as well, etc. All of these characteristics demand that the direct responsibility of the laborer be closely linked to the final product by means of material interests in order to constantly develop the spirit of diligence, initiative and creativity and the sense of ownership of the laborer so that he considers the work of the cooperative to be his own work and truly and effectively resolves the problems that arise in the

production process. On the other hand, attention must be given to the psychological factors of the members of cooperatives. The concern of many persons is: if I perform good work and do much work but others do not, I shall not receive remuneration that is commensurate with the results of my work. Everyone desires to achieve true fairness in productive labor and distribution. Therefore, the "product contract" for laborers is not only necessary in view of our present level of development of material-technical bases and our management capabilities, but is also consistent with the characteristics of agricultural production and the attitudes of laborers.

According to the directive of the Secretariat, the cooperative uses "product contracts" of the "three contracts" form for production units and the production unit assigns "product contracts" to groups of laborers and individual laborers. Here, the "product contract" for groups of laborers and individual laborers represents cooperation and a division of labor within the production unit and has the purpose of linking the responsibility of the laborer to the final product, thereby insuring that the production unit completes the "three contracts" plan of the cooperative.

Compared to the "work contract," the "product contract" for groups of laborers and individual laborers within the production units is a progressive contracting method. Although "work contracts" have many positive effects within production, they have the following drawbacks: they do not directly link the responsibility of the laborer to the final product, make it difficult to control the quality of work, require a cumbersome management apparatus and so forth and lead to the practice of laborers placing heavy emphasis upon workpoints while not insuring the quality of their work, thereby wasting the money and workpoints of the cooperative, affecting crop and livestock yields and causing low returns from production. The "product contract" for groups of laborers and individual laborers is an improvement upon the "work contract" and is designed to correct these drawbacks. On the basis of the actual production results of cooperatives that have used "product contracts" for groups of laborers and individual laborers, the directive of the Secretariat states: the production unit's "product contract for groups of laborers and individual laborers (abbreviated as the product contract) is a form of production management and remuneration that closely links the responsibility and interests of the laborer to the final product in a direct manner. It strongly develops the spirit of initiative and the awareness of cooperative members and encourages everyone to provide additional labor (including secondary labor), make full use of land and fertilizer, apply technical advances, reduce production costs and fully harvest crops, thereby leading to higher yields and output, higher economic returns, higher income for the cooperative member, more accumulated capital for the cooperative and the improved fulfillment of the cooperative's agricultural product obligations to the state." And, on this basis, the directive states: it is necessary to boldly expand the use of "product contracts for groups of laborers and laborers" within the agricultural production cooperatives (including the advanced cooperatives) for the cultivation of crops (including rice), livestock production and the trades of the cooperatives; at the same time, we must provide close guidance in order to properly implement and constantly improve this method of contracting...

The "product contract for groups of laborers and laborers" is consistent with the conditions of agricultural production and the present level of cooperative management;

therefore, its use has been welcomed by cooperatives and it is truly a requirement of the masses.

II. Firmly Grasping Objectives and Principles in Order To Differentiate Between the Correct and the Incorrect in the Use of the Various Forms of Contracts at Cooperatives

Every mode of production must have suitable modes of management. The use of contracts within the cooperative is a form of production management that is closely linked to the organization of labor and remuneration and which must be consistent with the nature, objectives and principles of cooperative organization and management. For this reason, we must have a firm grasp of the objectives and principles of contracts as set forth in the directive of the Secretariat in order to correctly guide their implementation.

1. Objectives: the directive of the Secretariat states: "The objectives are to insure the development of production and raise economic returns on the basis of causing everyone to work with enthusiasm, raise their labor productivity, make use of arable land and existing material-technical bases, apply technical advances, reduce production costs, strengthen and improve the socialist production relations in the countryside, constantly improve the income and the living conditions of cooperative members, increase the accumulation of capital by the cooperative, fulfill obligations and constantly increase the supply of agricultural products and commodities provided to the state."

These objectives are closely related to and stimulate one another. If production does not develop and high economic returns are not guaranteed in production, the cooperative will not be able to increase the income of its members, accumulate capital for itself or fulfill its obligations to the state. Consequently, the cooperative will not be strengthened. Conversely, if the cooperative is not strengthened, its production cannot develop and if the three interests (of cooperative members, the cooperative and the state) are not satisfied, cooperative members will not produce with enthusiasm, the cooperative will not accumulate capital, the state will not be able to invest more in agriculture and, as an inevitable result, stimulus will not be provided for the development of production. Therefore, it is necessary to keep these objectives in mind and insure that they are met. The objectives must be used as standards for evaluating the quality of contract work within each cooperative. We cannot say that a cooperative is performing good contract work if it is not meeting the objectives that have been established.

2. Principles: the directive of the Secretariat sets forth the principles of contract work as:

a) The agricultural cooperative must tightly manage and effectively utilize its instruments of production, primarily the cropland, draft power, fertilizer, tools and material-technical bases of the collective.

b) The cooperative must properly organize the management and distribute labor, display the superior nature of cooperation and the division of labor and, at the same time, stimulate the desire to work of the collective of cooperative members and of each laborer on the basis of causing everyone to be concerned with and closely linked to the final results of production.

- c) The cooperative must enact planning and a plan that are consistent with the zoning of production areas and the production plan of the district and must adopt increasingly progressive production regulations and economic-technical quotas. The units that accept contracts must fully comply with these regulations of the cooperative.
- d) The cooperative must control the product that is produced in order to insure that the distribution of products correctly and harmoniously coordinates the three interests and insure distribution in accordance with labor to cooperative members.
- e) It is necessary to uphold the independence of the cooperative and the right of collective ownership of its members and overcome authoritarianism and the use of pressure, which are contrary to the principles of "voluntariness, mutual benefit and democratic management."

These principles will insure that the cooperative correctly implements the management methods of a socialist collective economic organization. They must be applied in a manner consistent with the production of each crop and species of livestock, with the material-technical bases at each place and with the level of management at each type cooperative; at the same time, they must be gradually improved and developed upon in the production process. We must combat rigid, conformist thinking but must also guard against the tendency to "use specific difficulties as an excuse" for not thoroughly adhering to principles. The violation of contract principles will make it impossible to meet contracting objectives, will lead to mistakes and will weaken the cooperative.

3. If the various forms of contracts are not correctly utilized, "open contracts" will be the result. In essence, "open contracts" are contracts not based on general guidelines, contracts that do not have economic-technical quotas, contracts that are violations of the principles of socialist economic management as well as violations of contracting principles. "Open contracts" usually assume the following forms:

--The cooperative uses the "three contracts" for production units but does not provide the units with the necessary production conditions based on economic-technical quotas established by the cooperative as a result of which the production units must "manage on their own," earn a profit or incur losses on their own and are not eligible for awards or liable for penalties; this leads to concealing actual output and to separate distribution within the unit.

--The production unit contracts with laborers or groups of laborers but does not closely inspect or supervise the quality of their work or the amount of time they work, persons who do not perform good work are not penalized, persons who do perform good work are not provided with incentive and compensation need not be paid for implements that become broken as a result of which money and workpoints of the cooperative are wasted and practical economic returns are not achieved in production.

--The production unit enters into "product contracts for groups of laborers and laborers" but provides loose management; the cooperative and the production units

do not keep abreast of or manage important jobs and turn over all cropland to cooperative members for every job, from start to finish; instruments of production are decentralized, the strongest persons perform whatever jobs they like and the final product of the cooperative is not controlled.

As expressed above, more than a few cooperatives use "open contracts" even when they think they are using "work contracts." As a result, whether we use "product contracts" or "work contracts," we must be determined to combat every manifestation of the "open contract."

III. Accelerating the Reorganization of Production and Constantly Raising the Level of Cooperative Management in Order To Create the Conditions for Insuring High Quality Contract Work

Contracts are related to the specifics involved in reorganizing production and to the various aspects of management within the cooperative. For this reason, in a manner closely linked to contract work, we must continue to improve the specifics involved in the reorganization of production and the specific areas of management within the cooperative, especially give attention to the following matters:

1. Stabilizing the size of cooperatives, strengthening the production units and organizing the support units and teams well.

a) The size of cooperatives: it is necessary to correctly evaluate the size of the cooperatives within the locality in order to adopt a policy for making the size of cooperatives efficient in nature and insuring that the size of cooperatives is stable. Efforts must be made to create every possible condition for truly developing the role played in production by cooperatives that have been merged. As regards cooperatives that have been merged without having the necessary conditions, cooperatives whose party members and cooperative members did not support the merger, cooperatives that encounter many difficulties in production, have very weak cadres, do not provide good management and have limited abilities with regard to strengthening themselves in the next few years, especially cooperatives that are too large, we must research and change the size of cooperatives to be more suitable. The effort to change the size of cooperatives must be carried out in a determined but cautious manner; we cannot simply divide cooperatives into smaller units in a sweeping fashion, thus creating unnecessary upheavals, and must meet the following requirements: cadres and cooperative members must be enthusiastic about production and new organizational and management conditions must be created in order to simulate the development of production, raise labor productivity, increase the income of the cooperative and its members and protect the property of the cooperative well.

b) The production units: production units must be strengthened in every respect so that they have the ability to complete the task of a planning unit within the cooperative. Specifically:

The amount of labor and cropland of the production unit must be such that the unit chief and assistant unit chief can keep abreast of and guide the work being performed in each field and by each laborer, production tasks are stable and the unit has the conditions needed to meet and exceed the quotas assigned by the cooperative.

Production units chiefs and assistant chiefs must receive advanced training in unit management and must know how to organize labor, formulate plans, manage work and organize internal cost accounting.

We must establish a style of work that is organized and disciplined, reflects the sense of protecting the property of the collective and involves a willingness to struggle against negative phenomena in productive labor and emulate to successfully carry out every assigned task.

c) The support units and teams: it is necessary to efficiently organize the support units and teams and make them responsible to the production unit for the final results of their work in order to achieve practical results in production. The support units and teams that were not organized well must now be reorganized to suit production conditions and the level of organization and management of the cooperative. Specifically:

Units that prepare fields by means of water buffalo should not be organized as general units of the cooperative, but organized as groups within the production units; however, the cooperative must efficiently distribute draft power to the production unit and, when necessary, adopt a plan for promptly changing this distribution.

Farmland water conservancy teams of cooperatives should only be organized at places that have completed their farmland water conservancy projects and have irrigation and drainage projects that serve many production units by means of various types of pumps or canals and ditches that deliver water from public water sources; at cooperatives that do not have water conservancy projects that serve many production units, we should only establish farmland water conservancy groups within each production unit.

Fertilizer production units should only be organized at places that have the necessary conditions and are tasked with producing green manure seed for other production units and producing and processing various types of products to support the production units. The processing of livestock manure by the collective will be undertaken by the livestock production unit of which the cooperative is in charge so that it can be closely linked to the cost accounting of the livestock production unit. The livestock manure of cooperative members will primarily be processed by families; the fertilizer processing group of the production unit will only purchase and process the fertilizer needed within the unit.

2. Stabilizing production guidelines, efficiently organizing the structure of production and improving the formulation and the guidance of the implementation of plans within the cooperative.

On the basis of the zoning and planning of the district, cooperatives must adjust and supplement their production guidelines accordingly in order to stabilize their production guidelines. Changes in the collective's production guidelines must be approved by the district people's committee. On this basis, it is necessary to organize implementation well, primarily of the following:

a) It is necessary to build a production structure that is consistent with the production guidelines that have been established. A correct production structure must be characterized by high economic returns in production, that is, in a high output of crops, a high output of livestock and a high income per hectare of farmland and laborer. On the other hand, the crops and species of livestock within this structure of production must support one another to insure a high level of intensive cultivation of primary crops and species of livestock, the development of the production of other crops and species, the full use of labor and the protection and improvement of the soil and have the effect of making labor available during all months and seasons of the year, reducing unnecessary shortages of labor and creating favorable conditions for building water conservancy projects, roads, area embankments and plot embankments for specialized fields.

Establishing an efficient production structure will not only make full use of labor and land and increase the income of the cooperative and its members, but also insure that the cooperative gradually initiates centralized, specialized farming; at the same time, only on this basis can the cooperative adopt a plan that reflects coordination among the various products, jobs and seasons in the production process and combat the haphazard practice of units in the accepting of contracts from the cooperative. On the other hand, only on this basis can the cooperative create favorable conditions for production units and cooperative members with regard to taking the initiative in planting companion crops and catch crops.

b) It is necessary to improve planning. Unified actions within the cooperative are based primarily upon the plan. Management in accordance with a plan is a principle of socialist economic management. For this reason, the formulation and the guidance of the implementation of plans must be well organized within cooperatives.

In order to develop the business independence of cooperatives and meet the new requirements faced in distribution, contract work and so forth, planning must be improved accordingly with a view toward meeting the following requirements:

--insuring the fulfillment of the primary agricultural product obligations to the state;

--insuring that cooperative members earn the necessary income in grain and value while insuring a business profit for the cooperative;

--increasing the supply of agricultural products and commodities for trade, thereby stimulating the formation of the new economic structure within the district;

--laying a firm foundation for the "three contracts" for production units.

Insuring that these requirements are met in planning correctly manifests the three interests: the interests of the state, the cooperative and the cooperative member. As a result, planning must involve truly democratic discussion and we must avoid the use of pressure or orders from the upper level; at the same time, balances must be computed by means of progressive economic-technical quotas that are consistent with the actual capabilities of the cooperative and we must combat every manifestation

of working in a disorganized manner without quotas. Only on the basis of a cooperative plan that has been computed and balanced in a scientific, dependable manner is it possible for the plan to be implemented, possible to have the conditions needed for distribution to be carried out on the basis of the value of the manday contained within the plan and possible to have a basis upon which to assign the "three contracts" to production units in order to increase the income of cooperative members primarily by increasing output and the value of the manday and, at the same time, by means of supplemental income earned through bonuses for exceeding contract quotas.

To insure that the formulation and the guidance of the implementation of plans are carried out well, it is necessary, depending upon the specific situation of each cooperative, to create for the cooperative the conditions that are needed to formulate plans well and necessary to closely link the formulation of the cooperative's plan to the formulation of the plans of the production units while closely coordinating the plans of the production units with the plans of the cooperative member families in order to insure the necessary balances regarding labor, fertilizer and so forth in the process of implementation.

3. Strengthening the material-technical bases of the cooperative and endeavoring to limit the difficulties encountered in production.

The difficulties faced by many cooperatives are that their cropland has not been improved, waterlogging and drought still pose threats, there is a shortage of draft power and implements, the quality of seed is not guaranteed, there is not enough fertilizer for intensive cultivation and so forth. These difficulties have impeded the effort to raise the level of management within the cooperative and had a major impact upon the development of production. Therefore, depending upon the specific situation of each cooperative, an effort must be made to strengthen the necessary material-technical bases; to begin with, it is necessary to accelerate the construction of water conservancy projects in coordination with building and improving fields, providing additional draft power and implements, establishing a good allocation of varieties and species, increasing the sources of fertilizer and so forth to insure that the cooperative has the conditions and means needed to play an effective role in the important elements of production. As the material-technical bases of the cooperative are strengthened, the difficulties encountered in production are reduced and better conditions exist for raising the level of management. Regardless of which method of contracting is employed, the cooperative must provide the conditions needed by those who accept contracts in order to complete their task. The better these conditions are, the higher are the results in contracting work. As a result, there are some who think that because we are improving contract work and broadening the "product contract" to groups of laborers and laborers, there is no need to strengthen the material-technical bases of the cooperative; this thinking is totally incorrect. Larger material-technical bases and better methods of contracting lead to higher results in production.

Strengthening the material-technical bases of the cooperative primarily involves knowing how to develop the potentials of the cooperative, especially the potential it has in its labor. The thinking of using the difficulties of the cooperative as an excuse for relying upon the state is not suitable. The experience of many advanced

cooperatives has shown: they have made progress by knowing how to make good use of their labor, arable land and existing material-technical bases in order to gradually overcome their difficulties in production and achieve new stages of development in accordance with their actual situations.

The strengthening of the material-technical bases of the cooperative must be closely linked within a unified system to the material-technical bases of the area and the district. For this reason, the district must help the cooperatives organize this system. The building of the material-technical bases of cooperatives must be closely linked to the strengthening of the material-technical bases of the district that support agriculture in order to rapidly bring about a new change within production.

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[Text] 4. Improving the quality of labor quotas and the standards for computing remuneration and correctly implementing the principle of distribution in accordance with labor.

Distribution in accordance with labor is primarily distribution based on the standard manday (the 10 workpoint manday). Therefore, it is necessary to establish good labor quotas and remuneration standards within cooperatives.

Generally speaking, although the setting of labor quotas has been carried out at many cooperatives, the quality of these quotas is still low and the waste of workpoints is still rather widespread, thus causing the value of the workday and income to be low. Cooperatives must, on the basis of their actual labor situation, re-examine their method of setting labor quotas and adjust and supplement it to be more reasonable with a view toward improving the quality of quotas and insuring that labor quotas reflect both the quantity and quality of work, are consistent with the specific production conditions at each place and time and are above average in nature. Closely linked to the improvement of labor quotas is the need to adopt standards of remuneration that are consistent with the quantity of labor expended, provide incentive for laborers to perform strenuous work and work in a disciplined manner and provide incentive for everyone to work with enthusiasm. An effort must be made to eventually put every job within the cooperative under quotas and to pay wages on the basis of quotas, thereby eliminating the practice of some cooperatives of paying a pre-determined daily wage. The establishment of good labor quotas and remuneration standards will insure that the cooperative has a scientific basis upon which to contract for work with laborers and contract for workpoints with the production units.

While improving the quality of labor quotas and standards of remuneration, it is necessary to implement good distribution within the cooperative in accordance with Council of Ministers' decision number 400-CP dated 5 November 1979 and instruction circular number 08 TT/NH dated 5 May 1980 of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to insure the implementation of the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. This new method of distribution plays a very large role in encouraging labor within cooperatives. However, to implement this method of distribution well, it is

necessary to raise the level of cooperative management in every respect, especially with regard to planning and contract work. Distribution must be improved to suit the contracting system in effect at each cooperative. The main problems we face are that we must insure a reasonable combination of material resources and value in the basic remuneration and supplemental remuneration and must implement the system of bonuses and penalties for cadres (including unit chiefs, assistant unit chiefs and professional cadres) to insure that cadres are closely linked to the final product and, at the same time, insure fair and reasonable distribution to every laborer who participates in the production process and to the laborers participating in the trade sectors with a view toward stimulating the development of the cooperative in every respect.

2. Strengthening the cooperative management apparatus and upholding the right of collective ownership of cooperative members in organizational work and management.

The cooperative management agency consists of the management board, the technical and professional cadres and the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the production units. Only a strong cooperative management agency has the ability to manage each and every job. To strengthen the cooperative management apparatus, it is not only necessary to arrange its organization in a reasonable, streamlined fashion, but also necessary to efficiently coordinate personnel and work to insure that every job is performed smoothly; at the same time, it is necessary to regularly provide personnel with training in order to improve their ability to lead and guide work. In selecting cadres for cooperative management agencies, we must coordinate experienced persons with persons who have received elementary and advanced training in science, technology and management and who have the trust of cooperative members. After selecting and assigning cadres to the cooperative management agency, it is necessary to insure that their positions are permanent so that they are able to gain experience; every effort must be made to avoid unnecessary upheavals. The actual situation at the advanced cooperatives has proven this. However, to insure that cadres have stable, permanent positions, we must regularly practice internal criticism and self-criticism in coordination with conducting a preliminary review of production during each season and a final review of the entire year so that cooperative members can democratically criticize and contribute their opinions concerning cooperative leadership cadres.

The strengthening of the cooperative management apparatus must be closely linked to strengthening and building the party, the government and the mass organizations. The building and strengthening of the party, the government and the mass organizations must be designed to carry out the political tasks of strengthening and perfecting the new production relations in the countryside, accelerating the development of agricultural production, constantly improving the living conditions of farmers, fulfilling every obligation to the state, complying with the positions and policies of the party and government, successfully building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland. The examples set by party members, cadres, Youth Union members and Women's Union members in the productive labor movement and in complying with the positions and policies of the party and state must be used to develop upon strengths and overcome weaknesses. We must be determined to appropriately deal with cadres, party members and Youth Union members who violate the property of the collective and the state and intimidate the masses so that the masses have confidence in and feel close to their party organization, government and mass organization. The organization

of the party, the government organizations and the mass organizations must truly be the base of the masses.

In conjunction with strengthening the cooperative management apparatus, we must truly uphold the right of collective ownership of cooperative members in organizational work and management. The cooperative is a socialist collective economic organization; therefore, cooperative members must be the masters of every activity. To accomplish this, cadres must train cooperative members in the sense of ownership and the ability to exercise ownership and cooperatives must establish necessary regulations that guarantee the system of ownership of the masses, primarily to give cooperative members the right to determine production guidelines, the right to formulate the norms of the yearly and seasonal economic development plans, the right to select various forms of management, the right to determine distribution within the cooperative, etc. If truly upheld, the right of ownership of cooperative members will be the moving force in stimulating the productive labor emulation movement, strengthening the cooperative and struggling against negative phenomena among cadres and cooperative members. Upholding the right of ownership of the masses will help to make the cooperative management apparatus strong and stable.

The effort to accelerate the reorganization of production and improve cooperative management is directly related to the leadership and guidance provided by the district. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the district level so that it is able to guide the cooperatives in their effort to meet these requirements. The basic guidelines and requirements for building the district level were set forth in Political Bureau directive number 33-CT/TW and Council of Ministers' resolution number 33 HQ/CP. In keeping with these guidelines, it is necessary, in the immediate future, to create for the districts the material-technical conditions that are needed for the districts to play an effective role in the production of cooperatives and necessary to build a district level organization that is strong enough to closely link the production of the cooperatives to the district within an agro-industrial economic structure and guide the effort to strengthen cooperatives and improve cooperative management.

IV. Some Specific Jobs that Must Be Performed Well in Order To Achieve Practical Results in Production from the "Product Contract" for Groups of Laborers and Laborers

The "product contract" for groups of laborers and laborers involves many requirements that demand close guidance and creative application in a manner consistent with the actual production conditions of each place. The experiences of the cooperatives using this form of contract show that there are several jobs that must be performed well:

1. Establishing economic-technical quotas that are consistent with the production conditions of the cooperative.

One of the principles for insuring the accuracy of contracts is the establishment of economic-technical quotas. Contracts based on economic-technical quotas are scientifically based contracts that closely coordinate production requirements or the output value that must be achieved with necessary labor and supply costs in the production process. Therefore, to assign accurate contracts, cooperatives absolutely

must formulate economic-technical quotas that are consistent with the production conditions at each place, especially the following three types of quotas:

--Output quotas: all sectors and trades within the cooperative must have output quotas. The output quota for each type product must reflect both quantity and quality. For those types of products for which it is difficult to establish qualitative standards, output quotas must take the form of output value based on the directed prices of the state. In crop production, output quotas must be computed for each field during each production season and for each type crop grown on the different classes of soil. In livestock production, output quotas must be established for each head of livestock during each production cycle and must be based on whether the end product is meat, milk or livestock. Within the trades, output quotas must be computed for each production installation and each laborer for each month, each quarter or the entire year on the basis of the special characteristics of the trade in question. Output quotas are established in order to assign contracts that represent the average level of production achieved over the past 3 or 5 years and quotas are based on supply and raw material capabilities during the planning year so that they can be adjusted accordingly.

--Labor quotas: it is necessary to adjust and supplement the model labor quotas of the district to be consistent with the actual production conditions of the cooperative. The amount of labor to be performed must be calculated for an 8 hour workday and labor must be efficiently organized to insure that the labor performed at cooperatives is above average in nature. As regards those jobs for which quotas have not yet been established, it is necessary to establish quotas on the basis of the experiences of the masses over many seasons and years and to gradually improve these quotas.

--Supply cost ceilings: specific ceilings must be established for the various types of supplies needed for production. The necessary supply ceilings in crop production encompass seeds, fertilizer, insecticides and expenditures on fuel for machines, the repair of implements and so forth; within livestock production, they encompass breeding stock, feed, vaccines and so forth; within the handicraft trades, they encompass raw materials, fuels and so forth. In the establishment of supply ceilings, it is first of all necessary to take into consideration the supplies that the cooperative can provide internally and to consider the possibility that the state will not be able to provide all of the supplies expected from it so that the cooperative can take full initiative when assigning contracts.

Of the three types of quotas mentioned above, the output quota is of central importance. Both labor quotas and supply cost ceilings must be computed on the basis of output quotas in order to insure the implementation of output quotas. These quotas must be used to establish the contract output assigned to groups of laborers and laborers in accordance with the amount of farmland assigned under the contract and the necessary costs for the jobs assigned under contracts to groups of laborers and laborers in order to insure the fulfillment of the contract output. The actual results of production must be used as the basis for adjusting and amending these quotas in order to insure high economic returns in production. Only on the basis of accurate, correct output quotas, workpoint ceilings and cost ceilings is it possible to satisfy the three interests: the interests of cooperative members, the cooperative and the state. For this reason, deviations in work involving quotas and ceilings, such as wanting to represent one's output as lower than it actually is and raising supply costs and workpoints, must be promptly detected and corrected.

2. Establishing the responsibility of the cooperative, the production unit and the laborer in the process of implementing contracts.

The production process is the process of organizing cooperation and division of labor on the basis of the existing material-technical bases, existing implements and the economic-technical requirements regarding the crops and livestock being raised. The principles of this division of labor are: the cooperative and production unit must be in charge of large pieces of machinery, large implements, water conservancy projects and so forth that provide support over a broad area and in charge of important supplies and technologies in order to insure the precise implementation of technical regulations; jobs performed by manual implements that require skilled, diligent labor are assigned to the groups of laborers and individual laborers to perform.

On the basis of these principles, the jobs performed within the various production sectors can be assigned as follows:

--in crop production, the cooperative must, generally speaking, control the preparation of fields by machine, the major project systems that provide irrigation and drainage (including water pumps), seed, green manure, the various types of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and the final product. With regard to seeds, the cooperative need only control those types of seeds for which it has the equipment for selecting and maintaining seed well (rice seed, corn seed and so forth) while the production units must be in charge of soaking seeds and starting seedlings. The production unit should control the preparation of fields by buffalo and cattle, the application of chemical fertilizers and the periodic spraying of insecticides in accordance with technical requirements as well as organize the production and distribution of fertilizer within the unit, inspect the application of fertilizer, collect the harvest of cooperative member families and turn it in to the cooperative. The laborer accepts a contract to hoe fields, plant seed, transplant seedlings, irrigate crops by means of buckets, apply fertilizer, cultivate crops, harvest crops and deliver the final product to the production unit.

The cooperative must organize a seed production unit, a farmland water conservancy team, a crop protection team, an electro-mechanical team and so forth and the production unit must have a soil preparation group and a fertilizer production and processing group; at the same time, it is necessary to closely guide contract work with regard to these jobs and to adopt specific measures for closely linking responsibilities to the final product in order to insure close coordination in the production process.

--in livestock production, the cooperative must control breeding stock, feed, vaccines and disease prevention; cooperative members are in charge of raising livestock. If the cooperative does not have the conditions needed to organize the production and processing of feed, this, too, can be assigned under contracts to cooperative members in two stages: the production of feed and the raising of livestock.

--in the handicraft trade sector, the cooperative must control machinery, raw materials and product marketing while laborers accept contracts for the production of finished or semi-finished products.

On this basis, the cooperative determines the responsibility of the management board, the production units and laborers in the process of implementing contracts; at the same time, it concretizes these responsibilities in the forms of regulations within the cooperative (internal regulations) to lay the basis for providing guidance. Regulations must be consistent with the actual conditions and the production habits at each place.

Determining the responsibilities of the management board, the production units and laborers in production is very important in order to achieve coordination and a division of labor in production, insure the correct implementation of the principles of socialist economic management and display the superior nature of the cooperative. Laxity in this area will lead to negative phenomena, even to "open contracts" and lax leadership and guidance on the part of the cooperative and production units.

3. Correct awards and penalties.

Awards and penalties are of very importance significance in developing the role played by contract work. Correct awards and penalties provide incentive for laborers to concern themselves with the work assigned to them. Incorrect awards and penalties fail to develop the initiative of cooperative members and also give rise to negative phenomena in production. In order to provide incentive for productive labor based on the new method of contract work and in order to be consistent with the attitudes of cooperative members, awards and penalties must not only provide incentive for accepting "product contracts," but must also encourage cooperative management cadres and laborers to participate in the production process and closely link everyone to the final results of production.

To insure that awards and penalties are fair and reasonable, cooperatives must re-examine their production situation before harvest; if a natural disaster occurs and they must adjust their contract quotas, they should take the initiative and adjust them before the harvest so that cooperative members harvest their crops with peace of mind.

In summary, the "product contract" for groups of laborers and laborers is a matter of importance in cooperative management. However, contracts must be placed within the scope of all of the management work of the cooperative and the process of encouraging the cooperative to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, the key one being the technological revolution. Because contracts are something new, we must work and gain experience at the same time in order to gradually improve our practices. The problem we face is that we must fully realize the positive significance of this new contract work in order to provide close guidance and boldly expand this work while promptly detecting deviations in order to correct them. Every new job, in addition to giving rise to positive elements, can also give rise to negative factors, even mistakes at some places. We must develop upon positive factors and find ways to rectify shortcomings in order to implement "product contracts" in a manner that yields high returns, stimulates the development of production and constantly strengthens the new production relations.

AGRICULTURE

MINH HAI PARTY ORGANIZATION SETS FORTH 1981-1982 AGRICULTURAL TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Among the important and urgent tasks set forth by the Congress of Delegates of the Minh Hai Provincial Party organization held in early April 1981, the primary one is to step up agricultural production with the main objective of producing grain and food and trying to obtain a million tons of grain in 1982.

Despite numerous difficulties caused by weather conditions in the past few years, the province has continued to expand the areas grown with rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops. Compared with 1976, the area cultivated with rice in 1980 increased by 25 percent while the area grown with subsidiary food crops doubled, the sugarcane area quadrupled and the soybean area tripled. Though still applying old methods and despite many difficulties relating to stables, farms and veterinary service, the animal husbandry sector has continued to increase the herd of hogs and fowls. The number of hogs raised in 1980 increased by 21 percent over 1979. In 1980, the entire province overfulfilled the grain obligation to the state by 20 percent.

To date, the entire province has closely associated production with socialist transformation, eliminated the feudal system of land exploitation and set up 5 state farms, 9 agricultural cooperatives, 106 production collectives and 2,000 production solidarity teams. These forms of collective production organization have begun to develop the superiority of the new production relationships. A number of production collectives have gained experiences in managing and organizing production.

Marine products are the second local potential. Despite difficulties in the supply of fishing equipment, gasoline and oil, last year the province caught 175,000 tons of shrimp and fish, sold nearly 70,000 tons of these products to the state and also built a number of marine products breeding and culture installations and set up a Fishing Fleet on the basis of the experiences drawn by the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise.

In the field of forestry, the province has closely associated lumbering with afforestation in the past 4 years, grown trees on 30,000 hectares more and cut 70,000 cubic meters of timber for use in construction.

Notable progress has been made in [goods] distribution and circulation and in the improvement of management. A distribution and circulation system has been established down to the grassroots level. The policy on two prices, contract wage payment and coordination of three types of interests in production has been initially implemented.

Along with the achievements made in the production field, the politico-ideological task has been intensified, political security and social order firmly maintained and national defense continuously consolidated. Party organizations have been developed down to the production installations' level. Subward and village primary party organizations have increasingly played their role in guiding production and caring for the people's life.

Throughout the province, more than 370 party installations have been recognized as wholesome and stable and only 10 percent of the total number of primary party organizations have proven weak.

The soundness of the party line and policy is the principal reason for the achievements made. By developing the traditional revolutionary staunchness of the Party Organization, army and people as well as their diligence and creativeness in performing labor and their revolutionary spirit of offensive and boldness in thinking and taking action, the Party Organization has become aware of its responsibility and obligation to the people in the province and throughout the country and has gradually moved forward to apply the party line and policy ever more consistently with the local situation.

The recent Minh Hai Provincial Party Organization Congress has decided to take measures to rapidly zone high-yielding and multicropping rice areas and also areas destined for the specialized cultivation of subsidiary food and short-term industrial crops; to employ the provincial work force and receive laborers and people coming to build new economic zones; to strengthen technical and intensive cultivation measures including water conservancy, the use of seeds of new short-term plant varieties and the application of scientific-technical progress in production; to intensify the opening of new lands, the expansion of arable areas, the development of industrial and handicraft production, capital construction and the building of communications and transportation means to promote agriculture and better serve exportation; and to exploit local products such as rice, hogs, ducks, shrimp, fresh water fish and honey. The province will improve the distribution and circulation of goods and also market management, apply the system of paying wages according to products and awarding money to encourage production efforts, transform agriculture and fishing and motivate most peasants and fishermen to join production solidarity teams and develop production collectives.

9332

CSO: 4209/294

STATUS OF RICE PLANTING AS OF 15 MAY

BK211510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 May, the country as a whole had harvested winter-spring rice on more than 650,000 ha with the north harvesting more than 160,000 ha or nearly 17 percent of the sown acreage; and the south harvesting nearly 500,000 ha or 84.7 percent of the sown acreage.

In the north, following a period of northeasterly monsoon winds and a cold front, the weather has become sunny and hot again. Belatedly-sown ricefields are developing favorably while early-sown and main-crop ricefields are getting ripe quickly. Generally speaking, at various cooperatives, especially those which have applied the system of giving contracts for products to individual laborers, the organizing of manpower and the preparing of harvesting equipment and means have been done in a most satisfactory manner. That is why even at this early stage, the harvesting has been done three times faster than that in the preceding crop harvest. Localities are checking to ensure accurate evaluation of rice output and yields and are providing close guidance for the turn-in of products in accordance with the contracted quota. They are also working on the procurement of grain from the 5th-month spring crop harvest.

Although the spread of insects has been halted recently, the insect-stricken area in the nine northern provinces is still put at 120 ha or so, mostly centered in major rice growing provinces. Many localities such as Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung have launched a provincewide insect control drive under which they have mustered all of their manpower and means and have made full use of all kinds of available insecticides to quickly stamp out the insect infestation, saving tens of thousands of hectares of rice.

Along with the harvesting, localities have devoted an appropriate number of men to increasing soil preparation and planting summer-fall and 10th-month rice. As of 15 May, the southern provinces and cities had planted more than 210,000 ha of summer-fall rice or one-third of the planned acreage. Although this was nearly 50,000 ha faster than the same period last year, it was still regarded as behind schedule. An Giang Province has achieved more than 77 percent of the planting target, thus becoming the fastest in the south. However, the province was still behind schedule and was slower than last year. Other localities such as Song Be, Long An and Ho Chi Minh City have been doing their rice planting slowly. The main difficulties confronting these provinces continue to be the unavailability of draft force and, in some cases, a shortage of water.

As the planting schedule for the summer-fall rice crop is not yet over, localities are striving to complete the planting on their entire rice areas, if time still permits. The southern provinces and cities still have more than 300,000 ha of land to be plowed. They have planted nearly 150,000 ha of early 10th-month rice so far.

AGRICULTURE

CENTRAL FLOOD COMMITTEE ISSUES DIRECTIVE 23 MAY

BK230954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Central Committee for the Control of Floods and Typhoons sent a message today, 23 May, to various provincial and city committees for the control of floods and typhoons in the Bac Bo Delta. The message notes that over the past few days sizable amounts of rain--from 100-200 mm--have been recorded in the upper and lower reaches of the Da, Thao and Lo Rivers. It is reported that up to 300 mm of rain have been recorded in certain areas in the Bac Bo Delta provinces. The water on the Red River is rising rapidly. There is a possibility that the water level in Hanoi may shoot up to 9 meters.

The Central Committee for the Control of Floods and Typhoons has requested that all provincial and city committees for the control of floods and typhoons in the Bac Bo Delta and all related sectors carry out the following tasks:

1. Concentrate on harvesting subsidiary food crops from riverside areas and 5th-month spring rice from low-lying areas quickly. Plans must be drawn up to protect materials and goods-carrying barges along the Red and Thai Binh Rivers.
2. Antiwaterlogging plans must be formulated to protect 5th-month spring rice and 10th-month rice seedlings in low-lying areas.
3. Conduct a thorough check of all river dikes and barriers built across the river to see if there is any sign of dike collapse. Plans must be mapped out to protect property at those barriers and sluices which are under construction. In addition, attention must be paid to strengthening the U-shaped protecting dikes for various dike construction projects which are now under way.

CSO: 4209/304

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL UNDERLINES ARMY SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Produce and Exploit Many Sources of Food"]

[Text] Since our national economic situation is still beset with difficulties and our sources of food not yet abundant, it is necessary for the people's armed forces to display a spirit of self-sufficiency by producing part of the needed food.

Realities in the past few years have shown that though stationed at the northern border frontline or on remote sea islands but with a high determination and by taking appropriate measures, many units have been able to obtain vegetables, meat and fish to make relatively adequate meals for troops, thus contributing to increasing their combat power.

Generally speaking, animal husbandry and the cultivation of food crops have, however, been the weak points of our army's movement to increase production in the past few years.

After thoroughly understanding the objectives and requirements of the task of increasing production, units must pay attention to creating new sources of food and must consider it to be the principal and most important guideline for the movement to increase production in the current year. To this end, it is necessary to firmly apply the following basic measures: animal husbandry must be proportional to cultivation, and production coordinated with exploitation; at the same time, importance must be attached to the processing, distribution and circulation of food products, a reserve must be built up and attention paid to the need to overcome preharvest shortage of vegetables, to economically use food products and to struggle against waste, corruption and unilateral decisions on the use of food.

The progressive units' experiences in animal husbandry have pointed to the need to consider breeding animals and sources of fodder as the most important factors. According to their own abilities and situation, units may set up pedigree stations or farms--especially breeding hog farms--on an appropriate scale and must plan the growing of food crops such as cassava, potato and kaoliang with the objective of obtaining good breeds and wholesome fodder for their own use so as to avoid relying on or waiting for supplies by the state. Units unable to obtain enough breeding animals and wholesome fodder must pay attention to the raising of young breeders which need little fodder made of grain products. Animal husbandry can

develop only on the basis of a good cultivation method. To have plenty of food, it is, therefore, essential to consider it important to grow grain crops to promote animal husbandry, and also to cultivate other food crops--especially those of high economic value such as soybeans, sesame and peanuts.

The movement to build "Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds" is developing in many areas. Units must take advantage of this impetus to soundly lead and organize the conduct of the movement and, while avoiding the tendency to act for the sake of appearance, must ensure an in-depth development of the movement in order to achieve realistic economic effectiveness.

Units which are fulfilling their mission in forest, mountainous, hilly or coastal areas or on sea islands must coordinate production with the planned exploitation of natural food sources such as vegetables and fruit to be found in forests and shrimp and fish to be caught in rivers and at sea--but must avoid reckless, economically harmful exploitation and guard against environmental damage.

There are definite, specific seasons for the production and exploitation of food sources and there are times when there is plenty of food and when they are scarce, especially during the preharvest period when green vegetables are lacking. To prevent this natural law from greatly influencing the troops' life, initiative must be taken in planning the production and exploitation of sources of food instead of taking action only when it is too late. Experiences have demonstrated that the best way to cope with preharvest periods is to take care to process in-season food products and to lay them aside for the preharvest periods by applying handicraft methods such as drying and pickling; at the same time, measures must be taken to prolong the harvest and to grow at an early time certain spring-summer and summer-fall food plants such as pumpkin, melon and sarcodactylus.

The distribution and use of foodstuffs produced and exploited by the army must be rational and strict in order to regularly maintain the fixed ration and to prevent the unilateral use of food products and production capital.

While carrying out production, it is necessary to consider it of paramount importance to practice thrift; to try by all means to overcome difficulties, to reduce production expenditures and to heighten economic effectiveness; to regularly draw experiences from the building up of progressive models; and to gradually systematize and stabilize the production, exploitation, processing and use of food products in order to reap realistic profit.

9332

CSO: 4209/300

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVEMENT OF COLLECTIVE HOG RAISING CONTRACT SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve Collective Hog Raising Contracts"]

[Text] The extended application of the product contract system to labor groups and laborers for the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops requires a higher degree of intensive cultivation and a rapid increase in the production of fertilizers, especially stable manure. The movement for animal husbandry, in general, and for hog raising, in particular, has not yet made a timely shift, however. Household animal husbandry is still developing slowly. Collective hog raising constitutes only 5 percent of the total hog herd. Apart from a number of cooperatives which have carried out collective hog raising satisfactorily, most cooperatives have not done this task properly and many of them have even sustained continuous losses. Of the many reasons for this state of affairs, the principal one is the fact that the animal husbandry guideline is not yet specific and stable, that the essential material-technical bases--especially fodder and breeds--are still lacking, that inadequate management has caused waste and that cattle breeders have not yet really cared for the result of their work.

Recently, certain cooperatives have shifted from concentrated collective animal husbandry to the method of entering into contracts with laborers. The number of collectivized hogs raised according to this method represents 5 percent of the total hog herd in Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and in Haiphong City. Those cooperatives which have let out the animal husbandry task on contract with laborers have all fulfilled their food obligation satisfactorily and a number of installations have even fulfilled this obligation on behalf of the member households. This form of animal husbandry makes it possible to economize fodder, to increase the quantity and quality of fertilizers, to better feed and care for animals, especially sows, and to save capital investments, raw materials, construction materials...In short, entering into contracts with laborers for the raising of collectivized hogs is a form of contract that holds laborers responsible for the end product, thereby heightening their sense of responsibility, reducing expenditures, shortening the rearing time and rapidly increasing the weight of marketable hogs.

Nevertheless, the task of entrusting animal husbandry by contract with laborers is still replete with shortcomings. Considering it profitable to apply this form of animal husbandry contract, certain production installations have neglected

concentrated animal husbandry and a number of cooperative members have also paid less attention to animal husbandry by individual households with the result that the hog herd has been dwindling instead of increasing. Since the cooperatives have failed to supply a sufficient number of good breeding animals to cattle breeders, many households have had to solve this problem themselves--which leads to a lower animal husbandry output. Most production installations have not paid attention to solving the problem of fodder supplements, especially the on-the-spot sources of protein, in order to create conditions for increasing the effectiveness of animal husbandry. Certain installations are still entrusting entire tasks to people... The above-mentioned shortcomings must be promptly corrected to ensure the objective and principle of the contract system applied in agriculture, to promote collective animal husbandry and to simultaneously expand household hog raising and increase the hog herd, the weight of marketable hogs and the volume of fertilizers.

The hog herd raised by households constitutes most of the total hog herd. Instead of limiting household animal husbandry, collective animal husbandry must help it develop strongly. Collective hog raising by cooperatives must ensure sound organization of concentrated hog raising and, at the same time, coordinate it with the letting out of hog raising on contract with cooperative members. Where experiences have been drawn and obvious economic effects obtained from concentrated animal husbandry, this method must be kept on and expanded and management improved. Cooperatives must apply the system of production, expenditures and work-point contracts with cattle raising units and teams both of which must in turn apply the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers and rewards or penalties must be dispensed according to the end product to enable animal husbandry to achieve high economic effectiveness. In areas where sties and farms are concentrated but where only a small number of hogs are raised or where hog raising has not yet started off, it is necessary to properly organize the raising of sows to obtain enough breeding hogs either to develop [collective] animal husbandry or to let cooperative members continue hog raising by contract; cooperatives which do not yet possess concentrated hog raising farms may temporarily enter into a contract with their members for the raising of breeding sows for the cooperatives' benefit but must simultaneously and gradually build sties and farms to increase the concentrated herd of sows. It is also necessary to apply various forms of animal husbandry appropriate to the specific local conditions in order to heighten the business effectiveness of cooperatives.

To develop collective hog raising, it is necessary not only to manage it well but also to satisfactorily solve problems relating to fodder production, breeding animals and veterinary service. These factors are the important material bases for animal husbandry; without them, the hog herd cannot develop. The managerial task must take appropriate forms so as to better the production of hog fodder, to ensure a sufficient number of good breeding animals and to positively take prophylactic measures to protect domestic animals.

Improving the contract system for collective hog raising is a measure designed to organize production and management in combination with the system of paying compensation for labor performance and with the objective of promoting hog raising. Since this is a new task, experiences must be drawn while it is being carried out. In implementing this task, it is necessary to follow the situation and to promptly overcome latent negative aspects in order to develop collective animal husbandry and obtain high economic effectiveness.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MECHANIZED PLOWING IN SOUTH--All southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward have set up or consolidated another 300 farm machine collectives comprising over 4,000 tractors of various types with 26-hp capacity or more. In 1980, these farm machine collectives mobilized as many as 75 percent of their tractors to carry out soil preparation, with each tractor assigned an average of 263 hectares per crop season. Thanks to good technical and organization management and repair and maintenance service and to the assignment of quotas of work to each tractor, most of these collectives have been able to ensure the number of man-days, thereby providing collective members with good income to stabilize their lives. Many farm machine collectives in Kien Giang and Hau Giang Provinces have attained a man-day value of from 20 to 30 dong. Developing the successes they scored last year, in 1981 the southern provinces will strive to mobilize 80 percent of the tractors from these collectives to plow some 900,000 hectares of land as planned. [Text] [BK270800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 81]

DONG NAI WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 10 May, Dong Nai Province had harvested 7,700 hectares of winter-spring rice or 76 percent of the cultivated area. Thanks to its effective pest control, the province achieved an average yield of 28 quintals per hectare. Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice, various districts have also planted thousands of hectares of summer-fall rice. [BK211429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 81]

LONG AN GRAIN COLLECTION--By mid-May Long An Province had collected nearly 52,000 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons, thus fulfilling 73 percent of the annual grain collection norm. Vam Co District alone had accounted for 11,000 tons. [BK211429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--Cuu Long Province has to date collected 100,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the 10th-month grain collection plan by 25 percent and exceeding the amount collected in all 1980 by 4,000 tons. A total of 10 districts and cities, 80 villages and wards, 500 hamlets and 302 production collectives have fulfilled their obligation to pay taxes and debts and to sell grain to the state. [BK211429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 81]

HAI GIANG AGRICULTURAL TAXES--Hau Giang Province has obtained good results in collecting agricultural taxes for the 1980-1981 10th-month crop. As of 10 April, it had collected 64,697 tons of paddy as taxes, an increase of 18,893 tons over the same period last year. With nearly 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice

promising a bumper harvest and with the planting of another 70,000 hectares of rice in the forthcoming summer-fall season, the province will certainly be able to fulfill their grain collection task for all 1981. [BK211429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 81]

HA BAC SOYBEANS--Ha Bac Province has formulated plans and zoned off areas for the cultivation of soybeans in the mountainous, midland and delta regions during the spring crop, summer crop and winter crop seasons. The province is expected to expand the soybean area to 10,000 hectares in the next few years. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN DELIVERY--By 22 April Quang Nam-Danang Province had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to more than 60 percent of the grain obligation norm for the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season and twice as much as that during the same period last year. Such districts as Dien Ban, Thang Binh and Duy Xuyen had fulfilled 85 to 90 percent of their grain obligation norms. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 81]

DONG THAP RICE HARVEST--As of late April Dong Thap Province had harvested nearly 47,100 hectares of winter-spring rice, representing over 80 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting this rice, peasants in the province have intensively carried out soil preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice. To date they have completed this work on more than 7,700 hectares. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 81]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 20 April An Giang Province had collected 39,000 tons of paddy, representing 47 percent of the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season. To date all districts in the province have also fulfilled more than 40 percent of their tax collection norms for the winter-spring crop season. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 May 81]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Long An Province this summer-fall crop plans to transplant 46,000 hectares of rice. As of early May, the province had plowed more than 33,000 hectares of ricefield. A number of districts have embarked on sowing the summer-fall seeds. The province's agricultural sector has reorganized its material supply network and irrigation system to accelerate the transplantation. [BK161021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 81]

AN GIANG GRAIN--As of 10 May, An Giang Province had collected and purchased 78,000 tons of winter-spring grain, achieving more than 94 percent of the plan norms. In the first 10 days of May alone, the province collected and purchased more than 25,000 tons or 700 tons a day over the same period in April. Chau Doc and Long Xuyen cities and Cho Moi and Phu Tan Districts overfulfilled their grain obligation plan norms from 10 to 52 percent. [BK161021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 81]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING GRAIN--As of 10 May Cuu Long Province had collected 98,098 tons of winter-spring grain. By the end of May, many districts and towns will basically fulfill their grain obligation for the 10th-month crop. Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice, the province has to date plowed 35,000 hectares of ricefield for the summer-fall crop and sowed rice seeds on 10,000 hectares. [BK161021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 81]

NGHIA BINH RICE SEEDLINGS--Nghia Binh Province has sowed more than 4,000 tons of rice seeds for the summer-fall crop, 3,200 tons of which are of the 3-A short-term rice variety. This rice variety was widely sown in Nghia Binh last year and it produced better yield than other varieties. Most agricultural cooperatives collected an output of from 35 to 40 quintals of paddy per ha. Some production units collected up to 60 quintals per ha. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 81]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--By late April Tien Giang Province had completed the harvest of winter-spring rice on 75,500 ha or 100 percent of the cultivated acreage. As of the same date the province had also delivered more than 66,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, thus overfulfilling the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season by 2 percent. To date the province has sown summer-fall rice seeds on 14,000 ha or 19 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 81]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--Since the beginning of 10th-month rice harvesting season, Tien Giang Province has collected more than 70,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling 85 percent of the planned norm, with agricultural tax accounting for over 33,000 tons. As of 8 May Tien Giang had planted summer-fall rice on 19,823 hectares and completed soil preparation on 23,346 hectares. [BK171509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 May 81]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--To date An Giang Province has collected 83,250 tons of paddy, thus fulfilling the grain collection target for the winter-spring crop season by 100 percent. The province, however, has fulfilled only 70 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm for this crop season. [BK171509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 May 81]

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Luu Ngan District, Ha Bac Province, to discuss soybean production in the midland and mountainous provinces. Before reviewing the past production achievements and setting guidelines for quickly increasing production in time ahead, the conferees went to Tan Moc Cooperative, the best in soybean production. In the conference, Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu conveyed Premier Phan Van Dong's commendation to the party organization and people in Tan Moc for fulfilling their promise to the premier 6 years ago concerning soybean production. [BK201005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 81]

PRODUCT-BASED CONTRACTS--The Ministry of Agriculture recently reviewed the initial results achieved in the application of product-based contracts in rice production. It was noted that a total of 3,581 out of 4,335 cooperatives--over 80 percent--in the lowlands, midlands and former Zone 4 have applied product-based contracts on about 70 percent of the total rice area with good results concerning labor productivity, output and economical use of production materials. [BK201005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 14 May 81]

WATER CONSERVANCY CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Water Conservancy recently held a conference in Haiphong to review the movement for establishing water conservancy units in the past 5 years from 1976 through 1980. Over the past 5 years, the north and the former 4th region have established 4,000 such units involving 230,000 members. These units are core forces of the movement to conserve water and control

typhoon and floods. The conference set forth the guidelines for these units in the next 3 years utilizing in depth all water conservancy projects and efficiently controlling typhoons and floods. [BK201005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 81]

CAO BANG WINTER-SPRING CORN--Agricultural cooperatives in Cao Bang Province have planted some 19,894 hectares of upland corn in this winter-spring crop season. This figure shows an increase of more than 6,000 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop season. [BK201005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

VINH PHU RICE--In this year's 5th-month spring crop season, Vinh Phu Province planted 62,000 ha of rice, fulfilling 101.5 percent of the plan. Thanks to the active efforts of cooperative members working under the new contractual system, this season's rice crop has grown fairly well and is now ready to be harvested. [BK201005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 May 81]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE HARVEST--Binh Tri Thien Province has harvested more than 54,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, representing 63.5 percent of the cultivated acreage. Trieu Hai District, a major rice growing area, has accounted for 9,300 hectares. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 May 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG IRRIGATION--The farmland water conservancy management service of Quang Nam-Danang Province has inspected the water reservoirs in the province and guided irrigation teams in conserving water by optimally utilizing 1,200 oil-operated water pumps to secure enough water for 10,000 hectares of rice. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 81]

PHU KHANH GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 10 May Phu Khanh Province had delivered to state granaries 27,600 tons of grain, including more than 10,000 tons of dried manioc, fulfilling 68 percent of the grain procurement quota for the winter-spring crop season. At present the cooperatives in the province are collecting old debts in an effort to procure a total of 40,000 tons of grain in this winter-spring crop season. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 81]

THUAN HAI 10TH-MONTH CROPS--Thuan Hai Province is expected to plant more than 60,000 hectares of grain crops in this year's 10th-month crop season. This figure includes 23,000 hectares of rice, more than 25,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, and tens of thousands of hectares of short-term industrial crops. To date the province has completed soil preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice on 37,000 hectares or 61 percent of the planned acreage. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION SHORTCOMINGS--The An Giang provincial newspaper on 10 May carried an article saying that the provincial people have actively discharged their grain obligation and sold much surplus rice to the state but the grain procured is not maintained satisfactorily. The article specifically points out that in Thoi Son District, more than 430 out of the 2,000 tons of rice procured have been stolen and this figure does not include the amount of rice damaged by improper storing practices. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 May 81]

KIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 10 May Kien Giang Province had plowed 30,000 hectares of land, representing 50 percent of the planned area, and sown rice seeds on tens of thousands of hectares in preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. Tan Hiep District alone had completed soil preparation on 10,000 hectares. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 11 May Cuu Long Province had collected 100,000 tons of rice, overfulfilling the 10th-month crop collection plan by 25 percent. Cau Ngang District was the first to fulfill its obligations while Tra Cu District delivered the most grain to the state among districts in the province. [BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 81]

IRRIGATION WORKS IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 19 May (VNA)--Southern provinces are building irrigation canals, repairing electric pumping stations and dredging drainage sluices to provide water for the summer-autumn rice crop, the largest crop in the rainy season. In the past 2 months, people in the Mekong River Delta Province of Hau Giang moved 1.5 million cubic meters of earth to build coastal dikes against salt water. Long Phu District alone built 23 irrigation canals totalling 50 kilometers long to drain 9,000 hectares of submerged ricefields. The Mekong Delta Province of Ben Tre has put into commission another electric pumping station to water more than 4,000 hectares of rice, coastal dikes have also been built to preserve fresh water for 8,000 hectares of ricefields. In Thuan Hai Province, on the eastern coast, the local people have dredged river beds with a total length of 11.5 kilometers to drain a 2,000-hectare water logged ricefield in this rainy season. Small-sized irrigation works have also been built to water rice-growing areas. [Text] [OW201351 Hanoi VNA in English 0246 GMT 19 May 81]

(SU: 4270/281

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ARMY UNIT FACED WITH COAL DELIVERY PROBLEM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Minh Tien: "Uneconomic Bargain Saved by Good Luck"]

[Text] Group B was fulfilling its mission and simultaneously participating in coal production in the Mine H area. According to a bilateral contract, Group B was entitled to use part of the coal production. The cadre in charge of Group B who personally signed the contract with the mine had been reassigned to another job and had handed over the contract work to his successor. But the latter did not carefully read the contract and consequently thought that his unit was free to use as much coal as possible because of its participation in coal production. Therefore, he agreed to buy 500 tons on behalf of a higher-level billet office. When barges came to take delivery of coal, Group B asked to buy coal from the mine but got the following reply: "Your unit has already used 300 out of the 3,000 tons of coal it has produced. That is enough according to the terms of the contract." Group B had thus no ground for complaint because the contract stipulated that the unit was entitled to use 10 percent of its output.

The cadres who came to receive and escort coal then sent a message to their headquarters. On its part, Group B had to plead with the mine because it did not want to let the barges go home without the cargo--which would mean a waste of the money paid to hire these transportation means. Aware of the predicament of the barges waiting at the harbor, the mine agreed to sell 500 tons of low-quality coal which should, however, be picked up at Coal Pier C. Happy about the solution to this thorny affair, Group B told the coal receiving cadres to bring their barges to Pier C to take delivery of the coal.

Meanwhile, the cadres at the higher-level barracks headquarters who received the message, became worried and hurried to the spot to see how things would work out. On their arrival, these cadres read the coal delivery note and were startled on learning that the coal to be delivered was substandard and mixed with earth and, therefore, could not be used in capital construction. Nevertheless, they were glad to hear that the coal had not yet been delivered and loaded onto the barges.

Once again, the cadres had to plead with the mine which finally agreed to "make a concession" by selling 500 tons of mashed coal.

Heaving a sigh of relief, all the persons involved in this coal bargain then went out to take delivery of the coal and carry it home.

the abovementioned trouble was caused by the habit of doing business verbally without carefully reading the terms of the economic contract, by the failure of the predecessor to specifically and clearly explain his business while handing it over to his successor, by the latter's failure to carefully study the state of affairs and by his tendency to hastily strike a bargain. Fortunately, the bargees did not have to go home without the cargo.

9332

CSO: 4209/300

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HIGHER RATE OF COAL EXTRACTION AT QUANG NINH MINES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--During the first quarter of this year, the rate of coal extraction and transportation in Hon Gai-Cua Pha increased by 15 percent over the same period last year. The Hon Gai Coal Corporation fulfilled 100.2 percent of the norm for originally extracted coal including 1.2 million tons of washed coal. The Ha Tu Mine comprehensively fulfilled the plan on coal tonnage and on the number of cubic meters of earth and stone handled, pledged to produce an additional 30,000 tons of coal and accomplished this feat by 31 March. The Ha Lam Mine also surpassed the basic norms for coal delivery and for the number of meters of preparatory tunnels but the coal produced by it was still of poor quality. The Cua Ong Coal Selecting Enterprise made numerous innovations, delivering 2,000 tons of coal to the harbor area per shift and raising the amount of coal selected and sifted at Sifting Shop No 2 to 5,000 tons per day. The quantity of coke produced by the Hon Gai Coal Selecting Enterprise overfulfilled the plan norm by 25 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, the Hon Gai Coal Corporation has taken specific measures to overcome weak points in the coal extraction and transportation line in Hon Gai and Cam Pha. Efforts have been concentrated on extracting coal from the crosscuts and tunnels where this natural resource already exists while at the same time mobilizing vehicles, machines and manpower to open new crosscuts and tunnels. Hundreds of kilometers of roads leading to waste fields have been repaired. The Material Supply Enterprise has improved the delivery and reception method and delivered merchandises right to the production location. The transportation sector has extensively reorganized its vehicle team (comprising 3 locomotives and 11 drivers), applied the system of production contract and of offering rewards for economical use of fuel and raised the use coefficient by 10 to 15 percent over the past. The Cam Pha Automobile Transportation Enterprise has simultaneously repaired undercarriages and assembled 20 new vehicles. The machine works at the mines have considered it important to repair machine groups and to manufacture staple commodities. Since the transportation of coal from the mines to the harbor is an important task, the Hon Gai Coal Corporation has used a number of automobiles to carry coal from Kilometer Post 6 to Cua Ong, from Deo Nai to Vung Duc and from Ha Tu to Pillar 5. On the other hand, the shipping schedule has been fixed and re-adjusted, the management of means tightened and obstacles to the activities of the two coal selecting enterprises in Hon Gai and Cua Ong rapidly removed. The re-arrangement and gradual stabilization of the production line have brought about a new harmony between extraction and transportation.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

THAI NGUYEN STEEL WORKERS--Some 20,000 workers together with more than 40,000 members of their families in the Thai Nguyen Steel and Cast-Iron Complex are now enjoying a relatively abundant life, especially in terms of cultural activities. To provide the workers and their dependents with a better cultural life, in addition to a newly completed cultural house, the steel and cast-iron complex has built many public entertainment projects, including 24 workers clubs, a 1,000-seat outdoor movie theater, a 10,000-seat stadium, and a library with thousands of books. The outdoor movie theater is operating on a basis of 6 nights per week, and a worker is able to enjoy as many as 25 film shows a year. [BK060247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 May 81]

CEMENT PRODUCTION--Some 53 small cement plants have been commissioned thus far in various provinces and cities and by some central sectors. During the first quarter, these plants exerted a great deal of effort to produce 23,800 tons of cement. The He Duong plant in Ha Nam Ninh Province overfulfilled its quarterly plan with 2,500 tons while the Thanh Ba plant in Vinh Phu Province doubled its monthly production. [BK200939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 May 81]

CSO: 4209/304

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

QUANG NAM-DANANG HANDICRAFTS--Quang Nam-Danang Province recently held the first congress of delegates of artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives. It was noted that from 398 establishments employing 4,343 workers in 1975, the province now has more than 11,000 collective and private establishments employing almost 60,000 workers. Gross output value of the province's artisan and handicraft sector, from 52 million dong in 1975, increased to 204 million dong in 1980 and accounted for more than 70 percent of the total output value of the local industry.

[BK200939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 81]

CSO: 4209/304

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DA LAT-TAN SON NHAT-HANOI FLIGHTS RESUMED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] VNA--The civil aviation sector recently commissioned the Lien Khuong Airport (Da Lat) and resumed the Da Lat-Tan Son Nhat-Hanoi passenger flight.

After a short period of repair and reinspection of the entire system of airfield control and command, the tarmac and passengers' lounge..., the Lien Khuong Airport has received the first passenger aircraft from Tan Son Nhat which has landed safely.

The Lien Khuong Airport will accommodate passengers of the Da Lat-Ho Chi Minh City-Hanoi flight on Monday and Saturday of each week.

9332

CSO: 4209/294

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SRV'S NUNS NOTED

OW170732 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--Since liberation, Catholic and Buddhist nuns in Ho Chi Minh City have actively engaged in production as well as in the revolutionary movement.

More than 500 Catholic nuns are working at creches, kindergartens, general education schools, hospitals and war invalid and social welfare institutions.

With outstanding service, three nuns have won the "Emulation Fighter" title, seven others have been awarded the Ho Chi Minh City insignias. Many other nuns have received commendatory certificates. Sister Nguyen Thi Vinh, vice chief of the nutrition department of the Hong Bang Tuberculosis Hospital, has been an "Emulation Fighter" for 4 consecutive years. Sister Le Thi Mien, vice-director of the Hoa Cuc Creche in the Third Precinct, and Sister Pham Ngoc Loan, vice-director of the Ben San Lepers' Camp, have been cited for their dedication.

In small industry and handicraft production, Catholic nuns have made remarkable contributions. Their products have been rated highly for their quality. The production establishment of the Cho Quan Order of the Lovers of the Cross with 62 nuns achieved a gross output value of nearly 1.2 million dong in 1980. Other orders have recorded great success in animal husbandry.

Buddhist nuns have formed many teams making bamboo and rattan articles, clothes, tapestries and other goods. They also look after orphans at Buddhist schools.

At the Second Congress of the City's Women held recently Sister Tran Thi Khanh Loan and Buddhist nun Ngoat Lien were elected to the executive committee of the Women's Union.

CSO: 4220/281

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

YOUTH WEEKLY ON ALCOHOL ABUSE

BK270359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] This week's issue of TIEN PHONG carries an article by (Hai Hung) on abuse of alcohol in some areas of the Mekong Delta. The article says:

"Down the hatch" has long been an often used phrase there. A death anniversary, wedding, building a new house, seeing off a friend and the end of a harvest season are all occasions for imbibing rice wine. For young men, it is an opportunity to prove their masculinity by drinking as much as they can.

The article also presents some anecdotes told by young people in Nam Can District, in which some of them almost died of excessive drinking. A young man from Rach Coc, Ngoc Hien District, Minh Hai, revealed: Whenever we get together, we try to outdrink one another out of vanity. The result is we either fall over on the spot or get into all sorts of trouble, or else fall over like a log upon getting home.

A cadre of the Minh Hai Provincial Grain Service reported: N.P. village, U Minh District, scarcely has enough land for rice cultivation, but at least 50 drinking parties are held in the village every night. On the average, 3-5 liters of wine are consumed at each party; that is, about 175 liters every night--the equivalent of 300 kg of rice. At this rate, the village loses 9 tons of rice a month, 108 tons a year. Wine consumption in that village is rated average. By simple calculation, we can see that the more than 100 villages in Minh Hai Province are using more than 10,000 tons of rice to produce wine for drinking parties every year.

CSO: 4209/304

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NOMADS RESETTLED IN GIA LAI-KONTUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--Gia Lai-Kontum Province has designed and built hundreds of settlement centers for 46,471 households with a population of 230,000 Gia Rai, [Sedan], Ede and [Bana] tribesmen. The province has launched a nomad settlement movement in conjunction with the agricultural cooperativization movement. At the settlement centers, hundreds of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives have been set up and are gradually carrying out activities according to a uniform pattern. Since the population centers and work forces have been reallocated more rationally, the people's life has become more stable than before.

Over the past more than 5 years, the newly resettled ethnic minorities have opened new lands and reclaimed idle ones on a total area of nearly 50,000 hectares and have commissioned 23,300 hectares including thousands of hectares of fields fit for 2 wet-rice crops per year, thus raising the cultivated area in the province to 83,000 hectares. Almost all agricultural cooperatives and production collectives of the newly resettled people have become self-sufficient in grain production and helped increase the grain output of the entire province 2.7-fold as compared with the past. The average per capita income was 200 kgs of grain in 1976 and nearly 300 kgs in 1980. In the new settlement areas, the province has set up 64 public health stations, hundreds of Level 1 and 2 schools, 50 marketing shops and 80 cooperative offices.

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CSO: 4209/294

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Chung Anh (NGUYEENX CHUNG ANH)

Chief of the Economic Research Department of the Ministry of Food; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "On the Potential for Balancing Grain in Mountain Districts." (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 1, Jan 80 pp 10-12, 32)

Trần Hải Bằng (TRAAFX HAIR BAWNGF)

Deputy Chief of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình (NGUYEENX THANH BI HIF)

Publisher of THUY LOI, the monthly journal of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THUY LOI No 5, May 80 back cover)

Đào Hồng Cẩm (DAOF HOONGF CAAMR)

*Director of the Army Theater (Nha hat quan doi); this issue carries an interview with him on what the Army Theater did during its second year, 1980. (SAN KHAU No 6, Nov-Dec 80 pp 9-11)

Cù Huy Cận (CUF HUY CAANJ)

Secretary General of the Vietnam Federation of Literature and Art; attended the funeral of Vietnamese artist Ba Du in Hanoi on 23 November 1980. (SAN KHAU No 5, Sep-Oct 80 p 137)

[^]
Nông Văn Chấn (NOONG VAWN CHAANS)

*Chief of the Cadre and Training Department [Vu can be va dao tao], Ministry of Forestry; he is the author of an article in the cited sources on experiences in uniting teaching and study with labor in support of production by Forestry Middle School No 1 in Quang Ninh Province. (LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 80 pp 1-3, 32)

[~]
Nguyễn Chúc (NGUYEENX CHUCS), *Senior Colonel

Of the Technical General Department; his article on proper use of vehicles and equipment appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 p 3)

[~]
Nguyễn Văn Cung (NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG)

Chief Editor of THUY LOI, the monthly journal of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THUY LOI No 5, May 80 back cover)

³
Trương Thế Cửu (TRUOWNG THEES CUWUR)

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee of Ha Bac Province; attended ceremonies on 22 February 1980 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Central Statistics Cadre School. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 80 p 47)

[~]
Hoàng Diêm (HOANGF ZIEEMX)

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

¹
Trần Thanh Diệu (TRAANF THANH ZIEEUJ)

*Deputy Editor-in-chief of TAP CHI THONG KE, the bimonthly journal of the Statistics General Department; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 inside front cover)

¹
Đường Ngọc Đức (ZUOWNG NGOCJ DUWCS)

Secretary of the Stage Artists VCP Party Group; *Standing Member of the Vietnam Association of Stage Artists; attended the funeral of Vietnamese artist Ba Du in Hanoi on 23 November 1980. (SAN KHIAU No 5, Sep-Oct 80 p 137)

[?]
Bao Đình Giang (BAOR DINHJ GIANG)

Secretary of the Literature and Art VCP Party Group of Ho Chi Minh City; attended the funeral of Vietnamese artist Ba Du in Hanoi on 23 November 1980. (SAN KHIAU No 5, Sep-Oct 80 p 137)

Đông Sĩ Hiên [DOONG SI HIEEN]

*Chief of the Institute of Forestry, Ministry of Forestry; Doctor of Forestry; is one of the college instructors and researchers recognized officially as a professor by a 29 April 1980 Council of Ministers decision. (LAM NGHIEP No 4, Apr 80 p 11)

Nguyễn Lê Hoàn [NGUYEENX LEE HOAN], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923; A high-ranking cadre of the Advanced Military Academy; member of the VCP; he died of an unspecified illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 5 March 1981. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Mar 81 p 4)

Vũ Hoàng [VUX HOANG]

*Chief of the Department of Banking, Finance and Balancing Statistics [Vu Thong ke Can doi - Tai chinh - Ngan hang] of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Hoàng Văn Kiều [HOANG VAWN KIEEUR]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; head of the State Nationalities Commission; on 8 April 1981 he was in Cao Bang Province to oversee preparations for the upcoming National Assembly election. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 p 1)

Thái Văn Lễ [THAIS VAWN LEE]

*Deputy Chief of the Department for Irrigation Development and Management [Vu quan ly va khai thac thuy nong], Ministry of Water Conservancy; attended a conference held jointly by the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Water Conservancy in Haiphong on 6, 7 and 8 May 1980 to discuss water conservancy work. (THUY LOI No 5, May 80 p a)

Nguyễn Đức Long [NGUYEENX DUWCS LONG]

*Acting Chief of the Economic Information and General Department [Vu Tong hop va Thong tin kinh te] of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Lực [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

*Publisher and Editor-in-chief of TAP CHI THONG KE, the bimonthly journal of the Statistics General Department; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Lức [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

*Deputy Chief of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's Delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Hoàng Lương [HOANGF LUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 3 April 1981 he attended a film showing at the Hungarian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 p 1)

Lưu Thị Phương Mai [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG MAI]

Vice Minister of Food; attended a session--not further identified--of the CEMA Food Industry Subcommittee. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 2, Feb 80 p 11)

Phương Mai [PHUWOWNG MAI]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cao Loc District, Lang Song Province; his thoughts on district self defense and militia forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Mar 81 p 2)

Vũ Mao [VUX MAOX]

*Member of the VCO Committee of Quang Ninh Province; *secretary of the VCP Committee of Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province; previously Chief of the Water Conservancy Service of the province; attended the province's water conservancy S&T conference held on 21 and 22 June 1979. (THUY LOI No 7, Jul 79 p a)

Le Ngoc [LEE NGOCJ]

*Chief of the Party History Department of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; contributed an article to a series in this issue on "Teaching Party History: The Lessons and Experiences of the Vietnamese Revolution." (TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 1, Jan-Feb 81 pp 9-14)

Hồ Ngọc Nhượng [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee of Phu Khanh Province; attended celebrations during the recent Tet to welcome President Ton Duc Thang's award to the province's Statistics Sub-branch. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 80 p 48)

Đình Quang [DINH F QUANG]

Standing member of the Association of Stage Artists; *president of the College of Motion Pictures and Theater [Truong dai hoc San khau - Dien Anh]; met with a USSR motion picture and stage artists delegation that visited Vietnam from 6 to 18 December 1980. (SAN KHAU No 6, Nov-Dec 80 p 68)

Nguyễn Hữu Quang [NGUYEENX HUWUX QUANG]

Vice Minister of Forestry; MS in wood processing; is one of the college instructors and researchers recognized officially as an assistant professor by a 29 April 1980 Council of Ministers decision. (LAM NGHIEP No 4, Apr 80 p 11)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Publisher of LAM NGHIEP, the monthly journal of the Ministry of Forestry; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (LAM NGHIEP No 7, Jul 80)

Nguyễn Khắc Quyền [NGUYEENX KHAWCS QUYEEFN]

*Deputy Chief of the Party Building Department of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Some Thoughts on Teaching the Lesson 'Strengthening the Relationship Between the Masses and the Party and Carrying Out the Mass Task Under Conditions Where the Party Is in Power.'" (TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 1, Jan-Feb 81 pp 18-25, 34)

Nguyễn Văn Sáng [NGUYEENX VAWN SANGS]

*Deputy Chief of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; is the author of articles in the cited sources: "Lessons of the 1978 Floods." (THUY LOI No 3-4, Mar-Apr 80 pp 9-14) and "Some Lessons on Flood Control at Reservoirs." (THUY LOI No 5, May 80 pp 2-5, 9)

Đoàn Xuân Sơn [DOANF XUAAN SOWN]

*Deputy Chief of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Food; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Use Truly Rationally and Economize on Energy." (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 1, Jan 80 pp 7-9)

Nguyễn Sơn [NGUYEENX SOWN]

*Deputy Chief of the Statistics General Department; attended a recent conference held in Haiphong to review statistics work during 1979. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 80 p 48)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SOWN]

*Deputy Chief of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Bùi Văn Thiệp [BUIF VAWN THIEEPJ], *Colonel

*Commander of the Military Finance School; he explained procedures for selection of students at his school in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 81 p 2)

Trần Sơn Thủy [TRAANF SOWN THUYR]

*Vice Minister of Forestry; attended a sectorwide conference held in Nghe Tinh Province from 2 to 5 April 1980 to review forestry work in 1979 and discuss forest exploitation work in the future. (LAN NGHIEP No 4, Apr 80 p 6)

Trình Thư [TRINHJ THUW]

*Chief of the Department of Population Statistics [Vu Thong ke Dan so] of the Statistics General Department; participated on the Vietnamese side in talks between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistics Department's delegation that visited Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 p 5)

Đào Xuân Tra, Dr.

*Director of the Institute of Ophthalmology; his name appears at the end of a professional article in the cited source. (REVUE MEDICALE in French 1979 p 91)

Thái Văn Trường [THAIS VAWN TRUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Chief of the Institute of Forestry, Ministry of Forestry; Doctor of Biology; per a 29 April 1980 Council of Ministers decision, he is one of the college instructors and researchers recognized officially as a professor. (LAM NGHIEP No 4, Apr 80 p 11)

Ngô Sỹ Tuấn [NGOO SYX TUAANS]

*President of the Central Statistics Cadre School; gave a brief interview to the cited source regarding the school's 20th anniversary. [TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 80 pp 22-24]

Phạm Thanh Vinh [PHAMJ THANH VINH], Deceased

Born on 5 January 1922; member of the VCP; lawyer; specialist in the State Bank; he died of a heart attack on 4 April 1981. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 p 4)

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